TL4174

Translation

Revolutionary Front for an Independant East Timor

Communique

The offensive of Beni Mordani which started in September last year has until now achieved results by the troops of occupation which are summarized in the frustration of the Indonesian soldiers and the incapacity of Jakarta to put an end to war through waging a war.The great but impotent effort of the generals of Jakarta, translated into this offensive directed at the extermination of Fretilin involving attack planes Bronco and Tiger, ships, canons, nortars, helicopters, bazukas and rockets and about twenty battalions, found an adequate response from the guerrrillas through the constant and heavy losses of the troops of occupation and the capture of a large number of arms, munitions and Indonesian military equipment.

The volume of the actions carried out by the guerrillas proves well the capacity of the Falintil which on no occasion was intimidated by the repeated threats of extermination and by the dimensions of the offensive. The capture of Indonesian material assures plainly to Fretilin the continuation of the war for as long as Jakarta maintains its position of total disrespect for the resolutions of the U.N. . Fretilin did not turn passively to defense as Beni Mordani had thought it would; the guerrillas, aside from the daily combat which takes place during the military operations within our zones, have also started to attack and Tutuala, Lospalos. Lore, Luro, Uato Korbau, Kelilai, Uato Lari, Vemasse, Laleia, Cribas, Natar Bora, Ainaro, Same, Alas, Soibada, Ossu, Laclubar and Turiscai have been targets of our attacks.

Two Broncos and two Tigers machine gun and bomb daily the zones controlled by Fretilin either as retaliation for our acts or in order to clear the land for the advance of their troops. Mortars and canons are stationed in the villages and in the countryside (Lospalos, Luro, Uato Lari, Kelicai, Iliomar, Ossu, Vikeke, Laclubar, Same, Alas, Turiskai, Manatuto, Mehara Sagadate and Naharecka),

and terrorize the frightened local population by night and by day. Another five battalions were brought in (741, 742, 743, Marinir 5 and one of RPKAD) to reinforce the 15,000 troops already there. However, the hospitals of Dili and Baukau are overcrowded with wounded Indonesian soldiers and in Baukau it was necessary to have one more cemetery built, in Kaibada.

Incapable of achieving the immediate destruction of the guerrillas, Colonel Purwanto's *replacement, thought to be more resolute and aggressive, once again forced the mobilization of the population for the fighting that took place last January and February, this in spite of the protests made by the Catholic Church in Dili. During combat the population was hungry because it had no rations, while the Indonesian soldiers were supplied by helicopters; the situation was rife with problems for the population, which was "complaining" but was forced to continue to march. This fact impeded the continuation of the fighting, which had been planned to end by April with the total extermination of Fretilin. However, a new mobilization of the population from the ages of 14 to 60 is already being planned for the months of the dry season (August, September and October). From the end of June to mid July the population of Vemasse, Lalaeia , Manatuto and Laclo was forced to fight in the north-central regions of the country, where about 30 members of the populations died in Vaime on the 5th of July during confrontations with the guerrillas, because the forces of occupation force the population to advance while they themselves stay in the rear. Not satisfied with all this, the authorities of the occupation are recruiting "pemudas" (school children) and give them arms the advance, which is commanded by the"nangallas" (red berets).

The declarations issued by Jakarta on "sporadic fighting" (in East Timor) are simply denied by their refusal to allow the entry of independent observers. The constant blockade and recent

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* former Indonesian military commander in East Timor

expulsion of the ICRC have allowed the authorities of the occupation and their assassin forces to impose a new climate of terror and of crime in East Timor.
The arbitrary imprisonments continue and every person taken out of the prison at night or called out of his house at night disappears.
We continue to appeal to the peace and justice loving world to pressure Jakarta not to make use of retaliations against the population when their forces suffer on the battle fields and to allow humanitarian organizations to enter East-Timor in order to assist the population. The marionette "gubernur"(gouvernor) Mario Carrascalao has stopped distributing money to the bungry people in Dili to stop them from "buying mango here and sell it there" and already more resolute and aggressive he has put an end to the audiences of his policy of "conquering the hearts" and he yells at those who still believe that he could give them money to buy food for their children: " When the Indonesians die, you can also die !"
The people of East Timor struggle and accept all the sacrifices that their process of liberation demands! The people of East Timor fight for the expulsion of the foreign domination and the guerrillas of Fretilin are conscious and more determined in their role of assuring, through armed struggle, the defense of the inalienable right of the Mau Bere People to freely choose their own destiny.

FATHERLAND OR DEATH !
TO RESIST IS TO WIN !
THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES IN THE VILLAGES AND MOUNTAINS OF EAST TIMOR !

East Timor, during the fighting of July 1984 -

The commander-in-chief of the Falintil

Xanana